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of Government, and the advancement
of the interests of every section of Arizona.

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The Fourth Legislature of the Territory of Arizona.

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Third house south of the Plaza,

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G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Court House Building—TUCSON, A. T.

EXPLANATIONS.

Messrs. Giles, Rush and Cook, of Yavapai
county, voted against preamble and resolu-
tions asking that Arizona be made a sepa-
rate department, and censuring the present
department commander. Their reasons for
so doing are as follows:

In accordance with the provisions of Sec 2,
Chap. XIV of the Code of the Territory, I
herewith furnish, to be entered upon the
Journal of the House, my reasons for voting
in the negative upon the adoption of a Pre-
amble and Resolutions passed by the House
yesterday, and entitled—

"Preamble and Resolutions asking that the
Territory of Arizona be removed from under
the command of Brevet Major General Irwin
McDowell, and made a separate department."
When the facts exist as set forth in the
Preamble, I do not expect to them, or to the
right of the people to petition for relief. But
I do not believe that all or any considerable
part of the charges made (or rather insinuated)
in the Preamble are true, as applied to
General McDowell, Commander of the De-
partment of California, of which Arizona
forms a part. I do not feel warranted in say-
ing (as intimated in the Preamble) that there
is "inability or disinclination" on the part of
the Department Commander to "comprehend
the situation," or that he is actuated by
"mistaking" (a mistaken evidently meant)
"sympathy with the savage," or "from a
disposition to an arbitrary use of power, if
not interfered with by parties" in civil life,
even to the extent of claiming to be the mov-
ing cause in whatever the Department Com-
mander has done with a view to the protec-
tion of our people.

I am of opinion that whatever of error
there may be in the administration of mili-
tary affairs here, is due and mainly chargeable
to the unnecessary and persistent inter-
ference above alluded to.

I think I am credibly informed, that none
of the commanders of the several districts
into which the Territory is divided, are re-
stricted in their operations as is the com-
mander of the District of Prescott, and the cause
of this restriction is not, in my judgment, in
any way chargeable to the commander of said
District.

I desire further to say, that the second
resolution in my entire approbation. To my
personal knowledge it is true, and merited in
an eminent degree, as applied to Brevet Brig-
adier General Gregg, Commander of the Dis-
trict of Prescott. My only regret is, that it
was presented in a connection so objection-
able.

In conclusion, I will only add that an ap-
plication for a separate Department, based
upon other grounds than inuendo against any
one, would meet my hearty approval. These
reasons would be more specifically given were
it not for incumbering the Journals.

JAMES S. GILES,
Member House of Representatives
for Yavapai county.

In accordance with section 3, chapter 14,
of Howell Code, as my privilege, I ask that
the following dissent be entered upon the
Journals of the House, explaining my vote on
the preamble and resolutions as passed the
House on the 18th of September:

The preamble and resolutions asking for a
separate military department for Arizona,
make, indirectly if not directly, certain se-
rious charges against General McDowell,
which are presented as reasons for a separate
department for the Territory. Earnestly de-
siring a separate military department, and
believing it can only be obtained for good and
valid reasons respectfully submitted to the
proper officers—and believing that the accusa-
tions set forth in the preamble and resolu-
tions were not such reasons as would be en-
tertained by the Secretary of War or General
Hallack for the change. Honestly entertain-
ing these views I could not support the pre-
amble and resolutions.

Mr. SPEAKER—By virtue of the right con-
ferred by section 2, chapter 14, of the How-
ell Code, I propose to have entered upon the
Journals my reasons for voting against pre-
amble and resolutions, asking that the Ter-
ritory of Arizona be removed from under the
command of Brevet Maj. Gen. McDowell and
made a separate department, passed by the
House on the 18th inst.

There is no one who more earnestly desires
than I do that the Territory of Arizona be
made a separate military department, and
who will more readily support a measure
tending to achieve that object.

I also concur in the commendation be-
stowed upon General Gregg in the resolu-
tions, and have no doubt it is equally merit-
ed by the other officers therein named as de-
serving. But I am opposed to the connecting
the censuring of General McDowell with a
request for a separate department, because
such course offers no reason for creating such
department, but rather a reason for the re-
moval of McDowell from his present position.

I am opposed to that portion of the pre-
amble and resolutions censuring General Mc-
Dowell, because it is done alone by inuendo
and implication, and not by any direct or
specific charge; and being so done will in my
judgment, operate against the granting our
request for a separate department.

For these and other reasons I felt it my
duty to vote against the passage of the pre-
amble and resolutions. JOHN A. RESH.

OREGON POLITICIANS.—Oregon, which was
admitted as a State in the Union February
12, 1859, has had eight Senators, including
the present incumbents. Of the ex-Senators,
Joseph Lane, James W. Nesmith and Benja-
min F. Harding have gone largely into agri-
cultural pursuits, each owning extensive and
valuable farms—the first named gentleman in
the Umpqua Valley, near Winchester, and
the last two in the Willamette Valley, near
Salem. Mr. Nesmith particularly astonishes
his neighbors by his display of improved
Eastern machinery; and Harding, in a fine
residence under a grove of magnificent oaks,
is reported, in Oregon phrase, as being as hap-
py as a clam at high water. Delazon Smith
and E. D. Baker are dead—the latter killed
at Ball's Bluff. Benjamin Stark has removed
to New London, Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—It is rumored
that General Steedman has been offered by
President Johnson the Secretaryship of War,
in the event of Grant's removal. It is said
that Steedman declines.

MINORITY REPORT.

Reasons why the Capital should not be Removed
from Prescott to Tucson.

Mr. Cullumber, of select committee, sub-
mitted the following minority report, and
substitute for H. B. No. 20, entitled An act to
permanently locate the Capital, or seat of
government of the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. Speaker—I beg leave to submit the
following minority report:

Having examined the bill locating the cap-
ital of the Territory at Tucson, I find that
the said town is situated in the extreme
southern portion of the Territory and not
far from the line of Mexico. That it is sit-
uated in a portion of the Territory that of-
fers little if any inducements to immigrants.
It is located in neither a mineral or agricul-
tural country. It is true that there are mines
and agricultural lands in southern Arizona,
but they are situated more than forty miles
from Tucson, and for building purposes there
is neither timber nor stone within forty miles
of said town. I find that it is one of the
oldest towns in the Territory, and has a popu-
lation of some one thousand inhabitants
principally Mexicans. The census of last year
shows that a large majority of the popula-
tion of the Territory is outside of Pima
county and above the Gila river. And the
election returns of the last general election
show that at least two-thirds of the voters
of the Territory, live outside of said county,
and north of said river. If these are facts—
and I do not believe they can be disputed—I
cannot believe that the best interests of the
Territory will be subserved by locating the
capital at this time. I therefore recommend
that the bill locating the capital at Tucson
do not pass, and that the question of the
location of the same be submitted to the
people in some form at the next general elec-
tion. And herewith submit and respectfully
offer the following as a substitute for said bill.

Respectfully submitted,
A. CULLUMBER,
Minority of select committee.

AN ACT

Submitting the question of the removal of the
seat of government of the Territory of Ariz-
ona to a direct vote of the people.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly
of Arizona:

SECTION 1. At the next general election to be
held throughout the Territory of Arizona
on the Wednesday in June, in the year
one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,
it shall and may be lawful for the qualified
electors of said Territory to decide by ballot,
either for or against the removal of the seat
of government of said Territory, in the man-
ner hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. In the same manner in which
the names of candidates are inscribed upon
the ballots used at said election, it shall and
may be lawful for the qualified electors as
aforesaid, to inscribe upon their ballots the
words "for the removal of the seat of gov-
ernment," or "against the removal of the
seat of government," as the case may be.

SECTION 3. The vote herein authorized to be
given, shall be canvassed and returned in
all respects as the vote for Delegate in Con-
gress is now authorized and required by law
to be canvassed and returned.

SECTION 4. When the vote herein author-
ized to be given shall have been canvassed
and returned as provided in section three
of this act, and it is found upon comparison
to be made by the Secretary of the Territory,
that the majority of all the votes cast is for
the removal of the seat of government, he
shall forthwith certify the fact to the Gov-
ernor, whereupon it shall be the duty of the
Governor to issue his proclamation conven-
ing the next ensuing session of the Legisla-
tive Assembly of said Territory, at the town
of Tucson, in the county of Pima, in said
Territory.

SECTION 5. But, if it shall appear upon
the comparison so made that the majority of
all the votes cast is against the removal of
the seat of government of said Territory, it
shall be the duty of the Secretary of the
Territory, to certify the fact to the Gov-
ernor as aforesaid. Whereupon it shall be
the duty of the Governor to issue his procla-
mation convening the next ensuing Legisla-
tive Assembly at the town of Prescott, in the
county of Yavapai.

SECTION 6. All acts, or parts of acts, in
conflict with the provisions of this act, are
hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect and
be in force from and after its passage.

DEATH OF SENATOR McDOWELL.—The
telegraph announces to us the death of Gen.
James A. McDowell. He died at Albany,
New York, on the 21st instant. This news will
be received with regret by many warm friends
who, while regretting his great failings, re-
member with affection his many noble quali-
ties of head and heart. Gen. McD. was a
morning contemporary, was born in Bethle-
hem, Albany county, New York, in 1817.
He received his education at the Albany
Grammar School, and, after some time spent
in railroad surveying studied law and removed
to Illinois in 1837, where he practiced law in
company with Lincoln, Douglas, Baker, Logan
and other men who have since become
famous. In 1842 he was chosen Attorney
General of that State, and was re-elected in
1844. In 1849 he accompanied an exploring
expedition, of which he was the originator, to
the Gila and Colorado rivers, and coming
thence to this city, commenced the practice
of his profession. In 1852 he was elected
Attorney General of this State, and from 1853
to 1855 served as Representative in Congress.
In 1861 he was elected to the United States
Senate, his term expiring on the 4th of March
last. Mr. McDowell was a man of superior
abilities, pleasing manners and good impulses,
and had it not been for an unfortunate weak-
ness, but too well known, he might have had
a career of usefulness and honor.—San Fran-
cisco Examiner.

MEXICO.—It is curious to see the Mexican
officials snap their fingers at the United States
about Maximilian, when they would have
been all wiped out by Imperialism long ago
had it not been for Uncle Sam.

FEROCIOUS.—The Colusa Sun says that the
Sacramento Bee is edited by one of the
"bloodhounds of Zion." Singular combina-
tion of insect and beast!

A CARD.

PRESCOTT HUCE, Sept. 27, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER—Sir: You will
please pardon me for asking space in the col-
umns of your paper for this communication;
but duty to myself, as well as to the public,
demands that I should account, in some man-
ner, for the mal-conduct charged to have been
committed, impliedly, under my roof.

In the House of Representatives, as I am
informed, a bill was under consideration pro-
viding for vagrants; whereupon a discussion
arose in regard to having this county exempted
from the provisions of said bill—a majority
of the delegation from this county believing
that the same was not needed here, and was
calculated to do more harm than good. In
the discussion, a member from Pima lucidly
illustrated the necessity of such a law here by
relating a circumstance wherein certain Acts,
or Journals of previous Legislatures, together
with a ruler, had been purloined from his
room in his boarding house. That he had
urged the landlord to procure a lock, and that
he would pay for it—since which time he had
lost nothing. The gentleman was, no doubt,
very much excited, or he would not have
made such a statement at so great a sacrifice
of dignity; and in his excitement, doubtless,
forgot to mention that he had never informed
the proprietor of the case—that the room
which he occupied was gratuitously furnished
him, free of cost or charges; and that he did
not have to buy any lock for the door, as
some seem to have inferred from his remarks.

The fact of his having lost anything from the
room occupied by himself and others, was
never brought to my knowledge until I heard
of the statement above alluded to, made in a
public speech before a body of legislators.
In the first place I am very sorry that any
such thing should occur, and am firm in the
belief that some of the gentleman's friends
have had use for the missing articles, and un-
thoughtfully carried them off. In the next
place, I am sorry that after missing the ar-
ticles he did not inform me of the fact, that I
might have had some opportunity of inquir-
ing after the matter, and perhaps finding out
the cause of their disappearance. And, lastly,
it is mortifying to me, that, under the
circumstances, a clever gentleman, as I have
found him to be, with more than ordinary
intellect, and an education inferior to none in
the honorable body, of which he is a promi-
nent member, should, in the heat of passion
or otherwise, so far forget the honorable po-
sition which he is so well calculated to fill, as
to make use of argument foreign to the mat-
ter under consideration, and subject to the
criticisms of lobbyists and speculators, as be-
ing introduced at the expense of a discarded,
grief-stricken and weeping dignity.

I never before the convening of this Legisla-
ture, have had use for the keys to my doors,
and unless it should be an unusually long
term, do not think this country will need
any vagrant law.

Hoping that jokes will not be misconstrued,
and that every one will receive them in the
spirit they are given, I am,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. ROBERTS.

EDITOR MINER.—If our Legislature should
persist in the mad scheme of locating the Cap-
ital at Tucson, or some other out-of-the-way
place, hundreds of miles from the geographi-
cal and inhabited centre of the Territory, the
people will be very apt to enquire into the
motives of the members who vote for such
location.

It is all very well for members to say, that
they are the keepers of their own consciences.
Every man should be the keeper of his own
conscience. But it will be very hard to make
any honest, intelligent man believe, that any
member of that Legislature really, and honestly
believes that it would be to the interest of
the Territory or its people, to locate the Cap-
ital at any such place as Tucson, La Paz,
Mineral City, or any other jumping-off place
on the extreme edge of the Territory.

And if it is not to the interest of the Ter-
ritory or its people, to locate the capital at
such places, what motive could induce any
member to vote for such an outrage?

That is the question. And it is a question
pregnant with big meaning; and one which
the people will ask in language that cannot
be misunderstood.

Remember, gentlemen of the Legislature,
that you are not the masters, but the servants
of the people who elected you. And that
people may be foolish enough to enquire into
your motives for doing an act for which there
can be no good or honest motive.

It would be well for the members of our
Legislature to pause and reflect. It is time
that passion and prejudice should subside,
and that reason and conscience should be
heard.

VOX POPULI.

DAYLIGHT THROUGH THE TUNNEL.—The
following item, from the Sacramento Union,
will gratify the reader:

The east end of the Summit tunnel is open,
and daylight shines through the entire length.
In a few weeks the bottom will be cleaned
out and the track laid. Many predicted it
would require three years to accomplish what
has been done in one. The first locomotive
east of the Sierras is now in running order,
and will immediately commence the work of
track-laying. Twenty-five miles of road-bed
are ready for the superstructure.

ARIZONA—SOUTHERN ARIZONA.

Arizona embraces that portion of territory
that is bounded as follows: On the east by
New Mexico, and its eastern limit is the 100°
of longitude west from Greenwich, which
passes a few miles east of what is known as
Stein's Peak, and exactly through a high
rocky point in the same range of mountains
known as "Picacho de Gabilan;" on the south
by the Mexican State of Sonora, the line
running from the 109° to the 111° of
longitude west, upon the parallel of 32° 37'
north latitude, and from the 111° west longi-
tude to a point in the center of the stream of
the Rio Colorado, 29 miles below the mouth
of the Rio Gila; thence up the center of the
Colorado and along the eastern boundary of
California, in about the 114½ west longitude
to the south line of the State of Nevada; on
the north by the State of Nevada and the
Territory of Utah, i. e., the 37° of north lati-
tude. There are embraced within this Terri-
tory about 110,000 square miles, or three times
the area of the State of New York.

The main river draining this vast extent of
Territory, and which passes directly through
it, in a westerly direction, is the Rio Gila,
which taken through all its windings runs
nearly six hundred miles in Arizona.

As the traveler comes from the East into
this Territory, the first valley that he finds
is that of the San Simon, through which runs
Cienega de Suaz, a small stream of beautiful
water—here is much fine land for cultivation,
and immense ranges for stock. The valley is
100 miles long and from one to two miles
in width, and is drained by the Rio Gila. On
the west of this valley is the Chiricahua range
of mountains, running nearly northeast and
southwest, in which some rich minerals have
been discovered. Then comes the valley in
which are Sulphur and Croton Springs, which
as you go down the valley narrows, and finally
terminates in the much dreaded Archaic
Canyon, for years past the stronghold of the
murdering Apaches. This valley is drained
by the Rio San Pedro. On either side are
many springs and streams of water coming
out of the mountain gorges, and were it not
for the Indians, tens of thousands of stock
could be raised with little care, as the range
for grazing is unequalled by anything we have
ever seen. Coming on westward we cross
another mountain range, and strike into the
valley of the Rio San Pedro that bisects the
Territory from its point of conjunction with
the Gila to the line of Sonora, about 100 miles.
Here is a large extent of land whose fertility
cannot be doubted—equaling the bottoms of
the Ohio and Wabash—and a stock range
almost "without a bound;" surpassing any of
the great ranges of Southern California
that we have seen.

Crossing another divide, we come to the
Cienega de Los Pimas, where is water, wood
and grass in abundance, and will yet become
valuable as stock ranges. The next valley
westward is that of the Santa Cruz, upon
which stream is Tucson. It runs about par-
allel to the San Pedro, and also bisects that
portion of the Territory south of the Gila to
the Sonora line, a distance by the river of
about 200 miles; and bottom land upon it
from nine miles below Tucson to the Sonora
line. There is much of this land under cul-
tivation, and much more that is capable of be-
ing cultivated. There are also the Sonora
and Rillita and other streams, all having much
fine bottom lands along them.

Of the Rio Gila bottom alone we would
remark, that some idea may be formed of its
extent, when it is stated that it is 400 miles
long by one half mile wide—at the villages of
the Maricopa and Pimas it is over six miles
wide, as their farms and villages are that dis-
tance from the river.

We are aware that it has been said by many
and often repeated that Arizona is a desert.
We remember well in 1851 and 1852 the same
was said of California; yet we now see Cali-
fornia not only raising her own grains, but
supplying her neighbors; and the same will
apply to Arizona, only in a greater degree,
when the Apache Indians shall have been
subdued and removed from among us, and an
energetic and industrious population shall
have taken their places, and allowed in peace
to develop the vast resources of which this
Territory is capable. Wheat, corn and all
kinds of vegetables and fruits can be raised
in great abundance. Cotton could only be
raised to a limited extent about the Pima
villages, and the seasons are too short for
sugar and coffee. The mountain valleys are
subject to too late and early frosts for those
more tropical products. Of the agricultural
and grazing resources of the Territory north
of the Gila we are not prepared to speak so
fully from our observation, but we have no
doubt but that that large extent of country
has its share of advantages.

Could the Apache Indians be gotten out of
the way, we know of no country that could
offer to the industrious a greater remunera-
tion for labor than Arizona.

The above article is from the Tucson South-
ern Arizonian, a paper which has heretofore
ignored the possibility of there being any-
thing worth having in the vast region of
country north of the Gila. We are glad to see
the Arizonian break its contracted goggles,
and put in a good word for the whole Terri-
tory, as what is true of the southern part
of the Territory will also apply with greater
force and veracity to the northern portion.
To sum the thing up, our climate is excellent
and our resources unequalled. Our mines are
not surpassed in number and richness by those
of any other State, Territory or nation in the
world; our broad acres of agricultural land
can be counted by millions, and as for grazing
country, why, the fact is, we have more of it
than the imagination can picture. In addi-
tion to this, we have more timber than a popu-
lation of a million would use up in a thou-
sand years. For fear we might not be believed
about the timber part, we will state that the
mountain range in which Prescott and most
of our mines lie is about 100 miles in length
by about 30 miles in width, and is covered
with a dense growth of pine, oak, etc. But,
as compared with the San Francisco or Mo-
gollone range of mountains, which also lies in
Central Arizona, our little mountain dwindles
into insignificance as regards timber, the latter

range being nearly 200 miles in length by
from 75 to 150 miles in width, every three
feet of which has a tree upon it. Besides
these ranges, the Sierra Blanca range is also
in the country north of the Gila, and what we
said about the Mogollone range is also appli-
cable to it.

We think the Arizonian is in error when it
says the seasons are too short in the section
of country bordering on the Gila to raise
sugar and coffee. Why, dear sir, there is but
one season down there, and that is Summer.
What little Winter happens to come along
the Gila bottoms is scarcely perceptible—in
fact would not chill a featherless rooster.

ITEMS FROM SAN BERNARDINO.

Wednesday's mail brought us a copy of
that excellent newspaper, the San Bernardino
Guardian. From it we clip the following:

The placer mines in Holcomb valley are do-
ing very well now. The rains and storms
have all passed away, and the men continue
their work without interruption.

The claims on the creek are yielding well
just now, many of the boys turning out from
five to fifteen dollars a day.

On Friday last, Mr. N. Nobles arrived here
from La Paz. He brought quite a sum in
Vulture amalgam and bullion.

Yesterday morning opened dark, foggy and
cold; overcasts and fires were in demand,
but couldn't be found. The thermometer
was down to 65, but rallied during the day,
above 90. Operations have been commenced
in good earnest upon many projected build-
ings, there being no less than eight or nine
now in full course of construction.

Mr. Jackson will have six or seven stores
in his block, and has already a great portion
of the foundation completed.

Mr. Waters, however, will have the finest
building in town. It will be two stories, be-
side a simple ceiling, full size, no expense be-
ing spared to make it thorough and substan-
tial as to its foundations, as it will be fire-proof
in its walls and openings.

Judge Brown's stores are going up rapidly;
Mr. Van Tassel will soon commence the brick-
work of his building, having been kept back
considerably for want of material.

The foundations of Mr. Leonard's building
on Third street are completed, and the brick-
work will be forthwith commenced.